



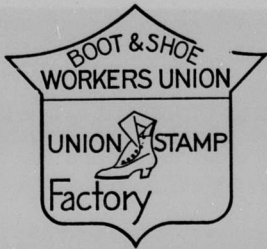
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 23, 1913.

LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.  
CHURCH AND EARLY TRADE GUILDS.  
WHY MARY KONOVSKY IS ROBBED.  
LABOR DAY AND THE LABEL.  
PRESENT IMMIGRATION UNDESIRABLE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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316 FOURTEENTH STREET

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1913.

No. 15

## LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL

Last Friday night the Labor Council voted to indorse the strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and instructed its executive officers to do all within their power to bring the strike to a speedy and successful close.

In accordance with these instructions Secretary O'Connell arranged a conference with General Manager Britton for Monday morning.

A number of conferences were held during the week, but all to no avail, because the company absolutely refused to recognize the Light and Power Council, and the unions involved insist this is the main consideration, and no settlement which does not include recognition will be entertained.

Right-thinking, clear-visioned men had entertained the hope that out of the strife and bickering of the past two weeks a conference might bring a disposition for peace and harmony in this line of industry, but it seems the directors of the corporation have made up their minds that there must be a test of strength between the company and the unions represented in the Light and Power Council, and have therefore declined to treat with that body.

As the strike is one which involved the recognition of the Light and Power Council as well as wages and working conditions, and as the company, through its board of directors, has absolutely refused to recede from the position assumed some time ago when it declined to deal with any other than separate unions in negotiations with reference to wages and working conditions, it is apparent the contest must be continued until those stubborn directors have been convinced that this is an age of consolidation and solidarity in the labor movement and that recognition of this fact is essential to the successful conduct of their business.

Boast of its ability to cope with the situation as it may, the fact remains the company is unable to furnish adequate light and power service without the skilled and competent assistance of the men now out on strike. In spite of the repeated assertions of the officials of the company that normal conditions prevail at the various plants the most casual observer can see that large sections of this city are nightly in darkness and that this condition daily grows obviously more serious and trying to the people of the community.

But San Francisco is not nearly so much handicapped as are other sections in the strike zone, for Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno and the smaller towns in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys, as well as the upper end of the Sacramento Valley, are in almost complete darkness as a result of the strike.

Some of the organizations represented in the Light and Power Council have for years been trying to negotiate agreements in their individual capacity with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, but always with the same result—failure. They have now become part and parcel of an organization which is big enough, and powerful enough, and determined enough to produce the desired results, and they do not propose to permit themselves to be bribed into deserting that institution by promises of consideration now as individual organizations. The experience of years has taught them

to be more cautious in their determinations as to the present and to more carefully guard the future for the men of the different crafts. They are now well aware of the fact that the individual unions are powerless to force a big corporation like the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to pay heed to their demands, and they are certain that by pooling their interests in an organization such as the Light and Power Council they can compel respectful consideration at the hands of their employers. These are facts patent to the dullest comprehension.

Knowing, as the directors of the corporation do, the experience the individual unions have had in the past in dealing with the company, is it not a curious and ludicrous hope for them to entertain that the unions will give up the institution that has made it possible for them to enter a contest upon more equal terms and with their chances for victory greatly multiplied?

The directors assume a position of injured innocence in this controversy, but the truth is if the corporation had treated the individual unions with the consideration which justice and square-dealing dictate as having been due them there would have been no necessity or demand for the formation of the Light and Power Council.

The Council was brought into being solely because the individual unions, or more properly, some of them, were unable to gain the slightest redress of their wrongs at the hands of the corporation. Therefore, the natural thing for these organizations to do was to strengthen their position by linking their interests and presenting a solid front to the stubborn employer.

The company, through its tactics, invited the formation of the organization to which it now so strenuously objects. And after its organization, the conduct of the directors toward the Council provoked and forced the present strike upon the affiliated unions.

The cure for the present condition of affairs is justice, and nothing short of justice can cure the disease. The Light and Power Council is entitled to recognition. The denial of recognition by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is not fair, nor just, nor decent. It is out of tune with the trend of the times, and it is certain such a position can not be successfully maintained for any great length of time.

The demand of the Light and Power Council for recognition is just and fair and right. It is asking no more of this corporation than thousands of other large employers, including big railroad companies, have conceded—the right to collectively bargain for conditions.

There is no claim by the corporation that its income does not warrant the wage increases asked. The one dominating idea seems to be to do away with the Light and Power Council in order that the company may be in a position to dictate to the individual unions, and the affiliated unions are determined that the old condition of affairs shall not be tolerated and that the company must recognize the Power Council.

The strikers are confident of their ability to maintain their position and enthusiastic in the belief that they will achieve an early and complete victory.

**CHURCH AND EARLY TRADE GUILDS.**

A manuscript interesting both for its age and the subject-matter, among the treasures of the library of the Benedictine monks at St. Meinrad, Ind., is the constitution and by-laws of the Tailors' Guild of Aschaffenburg, Germany, dating back to 1527. This document is one of the most valuable to be found anywhere because of the light which it sheds on the way in which the church and these early "trade unions" united to solve the labor and social problem. The constitution was drawn up under the sanction and protection of Albrecht, Cardinal Archbishop of Mainz and Madgeburg, Margraf of Brandenburg, and a prince and elector of the empire.

It is written on parchment in the old German script which now is extremely difficult to translate. There are no colorings, but the headings of the various articles are encased in beautiful scrolls and flourishes. In the prologue it is set forth that the purpose of the enactment "is to promote the common weal, prevent the rich from oppressing the poor, establish equality among our subjects and remove difficulties for all who are worthy to enter the guild." The initiation fee was 2 gulden and 6 weispfennig, a little more than \$1.05, and two pounds of wax, for it is declared that the debates often extend so long that much wax is consumed for the lights. A son or a son-in-law had to pay only half this amount.

First of all the master tailors are forced to pay a fair and living wage to their journeymen, besides looking after their moral and social welfare. A few of them also, are not allowed to buy up all the cloth and thus, by their monopoly, "freeze out" their small competitors. In addition to this ancient prototype of the Sherman law, the master tailors were fined and even suspended from the guild if they cheated a customer or did not make good a "misfit suit."

The apprentices were considered as members of the master tailor's family, for he had to feed and clothe them during their apprenticeship, for which they paid the vast sum of \$2.88. No member of the guild was allowed to work on Sundays or holidays, unless it be to fit out a bridegroom or make a shroud. Violation of this regulation meant a fine of 2 pounds of wax for the first offense and suspension for the second.

But one of the most significant clauses of all is that concerning arbitration of labor troubles. All differences between master and journeyman were to be settled by a commission appointed jointly by the guild, the master tailors and the archbishop. All parties concerned were solemnly bound to abide by the decision of this tribunal.

A tailor also was to be fined if he did not have the customer's suit done in time for the party or other affair, and if the "schneider" had more work on hand than he could complete in a reasonable amount of time he must send all newcomers to his nearest brother tailor. In conclusion, masters were strictly enjoined to see that their apprentices were in the house before "curfew."

**EASTERN BIDDER GETS CONTRACT.**

The Board of Works has awarded the contract for boilers for the Relief Home to the Pacific Fire Extinguisher Company for \$12,863, this being the lowest bid. The Home Industry League and the Boilermakers' Union asked that the award be made to the next highest bidder, a San Francisco concern, but the City Attorney advised the Board that, under the charter, it had no choice in the matter.

The Board stated its willingness to send an inspector to St. Louis, where the contracting company's works are located, to see that the provisions of the charter in regard to minimum wages and an eight-hour day are followed in the work done on the boilers for the city. The consulting architects and the Supervisors will be conferred with on the advisability of this course.

**WHY "MARY KONOVSKY" IS ROBBED.**

(The American Economic League.)

Mary Konovsky's wage, which has figured recently in published discussion of industrial conditions, was the subject of the address of President E. F. Green at the opening of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. A fictitious name of Mary Konovsky has been given to a Russian Poland girl, 22 years old, who was employed in a textile mill at Little Falls, N. Y., at \$6 a week and struck for \$6.90.

Mr. Green said: "You have heard the despised employer, kind ladies and gentlemen! The services of Mary Konovsky are for sale. He bids \$6 a week. What will you bid? You, Mistress Housewife, with tender eyes, will you pay more than \$6 a week? 'No,' you said. 'She cannot speak English. She knows nothing of the mechanism of a modern kitchen. I don't want her.'"

"You, Mr. Storekeeper, what will you give? You could not use her services? She is unprepossessing and uncouth. All the rest of you doctors, lawyers, businessmen, politicians, editors, what will you bid for the service of Mary Konovsky? She wants only \$6.90 a week. For God's sake, gentlemen, don't let the cruel mill get her again. Take her into your homes, into your offices, into your studios, give her a chance in the world. You all cry together, 'We don't want her. We have no use for her; but make that mill man pay her a living wage.'"

Mr. Green thus forced some who are posing as philanthropists to face an issue they would like to dodge. At the same time he dodged himself. No one can justly blame him for paying no more than the market price if he were not one of the shouters for a protective tariff. That is what he evaded. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, of which he is president, induced the people of the United States to agree to a tax on their cotton goods, by assuring them that the proceeds of the tax would be used to pay high wages to labor. That these high wages have not been paid has long been evident, and now Mr. Green tries to excuse the non-payment by making a plea which gives the lie to the claim

made by the manufacturers when they wanted the duties laid.

If "Mistress Housewife," "Mr. Storekeeper," and "all the rest of you doctors, lawyers, businessmen, politicians and editors" were not as anxious to dodge fundamental issues as is Mr. Green, they would reply that they have not asked the rest of the people as Mr. Green and his associates have done, to levy a tax on themselves and entrust the proceeds to them that they may pay high wages. The cotton manufacturers have collected the proceeds of protective tariff, and instead of putting it to the use for which it was entrusted to them, they have appropriated it for their own use. Legally that is not embezzlement, but morally it is. Regardless of the value of her services, "Mary Konovsky" is entitled to the extra 90 cents a week and probably to more. The people of the United States have paid it to the mill owners on their assurance that they would give it to her.


The good philanthropists whom Mr. Green addressed, would like to dodge not only the tariff question, but the more fundamental one of why it is that opportunities for work in the United States are so scarce, that "Mary Konovsky" can compel no one to pay more than \$6 a week, and will be satisfied with the ridiculously small increase of 90 cents. They would like to put the blame on the manufacturer personally, to avoid the painful necessity of considering how monopoly due to special privilege is restricting opportunities for labor, and is forcing laborers to work for little. If the natural resources of the country were not monopolized and largely withheld from use, employers would be hunting "Mary Konovsky" instead of "Mary" hunting employers, and in spite of her ignorance and alleged stupidity, "Mary" would be quite competent to see that she got the full product of her labor.

Mr. Green has no doubt stumped the good philanthropists, not because his argument is unanswerable, but because the good philanthropists want to dodge giving the answer.

He who seeks only for applause from without has all his happiness in another's keeping.—Oli-ver Goldsmith.

## Coffee is Injurious to Some Folks Does it Affect You?



IT WILL ANSWER  
THE COFFEE QUES-  
TION FOR YOU. 

YOU WILL WANT  
IT THREE TIMES  
A DAY.   

### THREE G's

NOT A CEREAL COFFEE, BUT AN APPETIZING,  
HEALTH BUILDING, INVIGORATING DRINK.

**LABOR DAY AND THE LABEL.****By Thomas F. Tracy.**

The time is now close at hand when the various Central Labor Unions will be making the necessary arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, and the appointment of committees to carry on the work necessary for the proper celebration of this laborious holiday.

In making these arrangements the committees of the Central Labor Unions, as well as the committees of the various local unions, who will participate in the celebrating of Labor Day, should be particularly careful as to the manner in which orders are placed for articles that may be required by the members, particularly those who take part in the parades wherever they are held.

In the years past, and particularly the last two years, numerous inquiries have been received at this office inquiring if the so-called hatters' label, and Knights of Labor label were genuine. In a number of instances unions have placed orders for wool hats bearing the union label, and the dealers with whom the orders were placed have been deceived in obtaining hats bearing the so-called label of the Wool Fur Hatters' Association, an organization that does not exist. This label is being used by an unfair manufacturer whose employees are not organized, and who endeavors to sell his product as being union-made.

In another instance a so-called Knights of Labor label has been used by a Chicago manufacturer upon overalls and uniforms that have been purchased for Labor Day purposes, and when the order was given it was for union-made goods. The trouble has invariably been that when the goods have been delivered it was too late to obtain others.

Committees of unions are advised that if they are in any doubt this year as to the placing of orders in establishments that cannot provide the union label, if they will communicate with this office full information will be sent to them, but in any event in placing orders for hats, caps, uniforms, overalls or jackets, it should be insisted upon that the label of the United Hatters of North America should appear in the hats and the label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers should be sewed in the caps, and the label of the United Garment Workers' Union should appear in uniforms, overalls and jackets.

Those organizations, who besides participating in parades, contemplate holding banquets, smoke talks or other entertainments should insist that all refreshments that are served should be made under union conditions, and bear the union label of their respective trades, and this condition should specifically apply to the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, whose label is not receiving the support from organized labor that it should.

If there are to be any employed in serving the refreshments, see to it that those who dispense the liquors wear the blue button of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Unions, and those who serve food should wear the green button of the same organization, the button which is worn by waiters.

If the committees who have charge of these Labor Day celebrations—that is, banquets and other forms of entertainment—will bear in mind at all times the suggestions as contained in this letter, it is bound to be helpful to the organizations in interest and to the general labor movement as a whole, and your assistance and co-operation along these lines are invited.

Nothing is to be compared for value with goodness; riches, honor, power, pleasure, learning, the whole world and all in it are not worth having in comparison with being good, and the utterly best thing for a man is to be good, even though he were never rewarded for it; and the utterly worst thing for a man is to be bad, even though he were never punished for it.—Charles Kingsley.

**PREVENTION IN SOCIAL DISORDERS.****By Robert S. Doubleday.**

With the hope that the National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held in Seattle, July 5th to the 12th, will aid materially in pointing out methods by which the cities of the West and Northwest may avoid the development of such slum conditions as cities in the older portions of the world now have to deal with, a keen, live interest in that gathering is developing. Sociologic problems, now understood to have a very close relation to commercial affairs are no longer generally regarded as merely sentimental, emotional or purely charitable matters, by those who affect a depreciation of those ultimately refining tendencies. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the relationship between social conditions and business conditions is extremely close. And the active agencies of business promotion are becoming so well alive to this that social uplift movements of every sort receive more serious consideration than ever they have before. Good health, good environment, a hopeful vista for the future, all these and more are essential for good labor and good labor is essential for good business. Sometimes the prick of experience and the hard knocks that accompany even peaceful evolution are necessary to make men see these facts, which are so obvious, really so patent as to be open to the charge of being superficial. But they are there none-the-less, and they are worth—whatever we find them to be worth—and they have to be weighed and measured and put in place for reference and guidance. More and more the idea grows that the best time to cure any social disorder is before the disorder comes into existence, which statement is for a certainty a bull and a paradox, but, however, it points to a truth which looms larger every day. The interest in the coming Con-

ference is fully warranted for there is no other gathering of so large a number of accepted authorities on sociologic, economic and philanthropic subjects; no where else will these subjects be discussed from so many angles.

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## International News Letter

Great Britain.—In the calico trade there is much speculation as to whether a decision of the machine printers of this industry, arrived at on the 1st of July of this year, not to do night work, will affect the other branches of work dependent upon them, and how.—The "Shop Assistant," the weekly journal of the National Union of Shop Assistants, in one of its last issues earnestly pleads the cause of amalgamation with the Co-Operative Employees' Union, as the latter has recently decided to confine the membership to distributive employees. These two unions have a round 120,000 members. The Shop Assistants' Union, which was one of the first to recognize and make use of the benefits to be derived from the new Insurance Bill, increased its membership last year by 58,000; its membership is now 80,000.—The indefatigable attempt of the miners in all parts of the country to compel all non-organized men to join the union (often going so far as to strike in order to gain their ends) can be readily accounted for if one compares the following figures, taken from a report of the South Wales Miners' Union. In the year 1902 there were 154,571 miners employed in South Wales. Of this number, 127,435 or 82% were members of the union. The number of workers at the beginning of the year 1913 was 226,683, with 109,462 or 48% organized members. The organization of the boiler smiths, which now numbers 62,000 members recently obtained an increase for those workers employed on battleships. The recent negotiations with the organization of shipyard workers, in connection with an increase in wages, have been broken up by the opposition offered by the employers. The latter maintain that the workers lose 18.8% of their time in taking part in funerals and football matches. The court of arbitration existing between the British Miners' Union and the employers, which was called upon to deal with a question of increase of wages three weeks ago, decided that a general increase of 5% should take place on the 1st of May.—In Davenport the lower deck men of the navy are busy forming a club which shall be run as a trade union.

Russia.—The seamen of the Russian mercantile fleet in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof have established a trade union journal abroad. In the search for the guilty ones numerous arrests have been made; so that there are to-day 70 sailors of the South Russian Mercantile Marine in prison. "Lutsch," the journal of the labor party in St. Petersburg, is now published in an enlarged edition. At a conference of tailors in St. Petersburg, it was decided to make efforts to call together a National congress. The St. Petersburg metal workers have at last obtained the necessary official consent to the formation of an organization; but only after years of striving.

Germany.—The "free" trade unions in Berlin numbered considerably over 300,000 at the end of 1912, the metal workers union being largely contributory to this number. The other trade union concerns in Berlin are of no practical importance. The so-called "Hirsch Dunkerschen" or liberal trade unions in Berlin account for 10,103 workers, and the "christian" trade unions but 5,048. The paviors have so far succeeded in their efforts to bring about the principle of workmen's shelters that 62.5% of the total numbers of paviors are engaged where such shelters are provided.—In the year 1911 altogether 11,118 horses were killed for human consumption in the city of Berlin and one suburb. This number rose to 14,000 in 1912—one of the consequences of the German tariff policy, under which the prices of food rise so tremendously. Among the largest of German trade unions is the Wood Workers' Union, which at the beginning of this year, had a membership of 196,810, including 7,193 women workers and

1116 juvenile workers. The Lithographers' Union finds itself compelled to earnestly warn would-be lithographers not to join the trade. The German policy has, during the last few years, very adversely affected the trade, and in addition to this the new mechanical appliances now being introduced, will throw 300 workers out of employment in Leipzig alone.—The Hatters' Union now numbers 11,088 members as compared with 10,213 at the beginning of the year 1912.

Austria.—According to the report of the factory inspection department for the year 1911, 34,582 factories were inspected, in which 1,246,898 persons were employed. Of this number 829,848 were men, 338,513 women, 49,848 youths under 16, and 28,689 girls also under 16 years of age. Somewhat more than a third of the adult workers were females, and of the juvenile workers more than one half were girls. 541 boys and 334 young girls under 14 were found working in factories. According to the report of the Bohemian Trade Union in Prague, which is opposed to the Austrian National Centre of Trade Unions, this union had a membership of 109,000 at the beginning of this year as compared with 82,296 at the beginning of last year. The movement among the brickmakers has ended in a three years' tariff agreement, between themselves and the organized employers of Lower Austria. Under this agreement the working time will, in future, be 10 hours per day. Vienna plasterers entered into a new agreement, according to which the men will cease work at four o'clock on Saturdays instead of at five. The Vienna barbers are at present engaged in a movement for improved rates of pay. They demand the abolition of compulsory living-in, a weekly day of rest, that the number of working hours per day be limited to 12.—At the end of 1912 the Brewery Workers and Coopers' Union numbered 10,527 members.

Switzerland.—The Union of Plasterers is entering into a new tariff agreement, and both parties are depositing 1000 francs as a guarantee for the observance of same. The working time is to be reduced to nine hours per day in summer, and eight hours per day in winter. The tailors strike has been going on for some weeks in three of the largest towns, on account of the delay on the part of some of the organizations to come to a decision; the masters threaten a lock-out.

Italy.—As a protest of the repeated massacres which have been perpetrated among the strikers and demonstrators, several organizations demand that if such a thing happens again it shall be answered by a strike. This matter including the question of whether the said general strike shall last longer than one day is now being subjected to a referendum. The central committee of the trade unions has, in the meanwhile, decided to recommend the proposal for a one day general strike. Delegates representing 109,315 members voted for a one day general strike; those delegates who voted against the one day strike represented 44,816.

France.—The second congress of the Transport Workers' Union has taken place in Paris. This union broke away from the Railwaymen's Union four years. The congress was attended by 21 delegates representing 17 organizations whose combined membership numbered 4,400. The most important question brought up for discussion was that of reuniting with the Railwaymen's Union. The Parisian Chamber of Commerce went on record as being opposed to the introduction of free Saturday afternoons, claiming that the increased cost of production

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and foreign competition, called for a lengthening of the workers hours.

Belgium.—A conference of the international society against unemployment will take place in Ghent on Sept. 3, 4, 5, and 6th. The main problems that will be considered are, offices for unemployment, unemployment and public work, jobbers, books dealing with the unemployment question, statistics, management etc.

Holland.—The number of accidents to workers during employment is rapidly increasing, as a glance at the government figures will show. The number of accidents reported in 1903 was 38,194, in 1905, 55,523, in 1907, 69,330, in 1911, 71,731, and in 1912, 79,885.—According to the report of the factory inspection department, there are 388,272 persons engaged in the 28,531 factories and workshops, etc., of which number 46.3% work 10 hours per day, or less, in summer, 41.25% 10½ hours per day, and 12.45% more than 11 hours per day. The central of the Catholic Trade Unions recently decided, at one of their congresses to appoint a salaried secretary to establish a fund for the fighting of tuberculosis, and to levy a substantially increased subscription on all affiliated members during a strike or lock-out.

Denmark.—20,000 builders workers were, on April 28th locked out on account of a difference between the painters and masons on the one side, and the master builders on the other. The industry is consequently at a standstill.

Norway.—The tariff movement in the Norwegian printing trade is now at an end. A national tariff agreement has now been entered into by both parties, and same is valid for six years hence. The working time has been reduced from 54 to 51 hours per week. Regular night duty must be limited to 6½ hours per day. The working time for linotypers are as follows—day work 8 hours, shift work 7 hours, and night work 6 hours. In the case of printing offices publishing daily papers, the staff must be of sufficient numbers to allow of one day's rest per week for each worker. The government has pledged itself to draw up a bill enforcing the eight hour day, before the present contract has expired.

#### MAN OR MACHINE.

The following is taken from President Woodrow Wilson's book. "The New Freedom," and should be read by every employer of labor, as well as the men who labor themselves:

"And yet when you see some men riding their great industries as if they were driving a car of juggernaut, not looking to see what multitudes prostrate themselves before the car and lose their lives in the crushing effect of their industry, you wonder how long men are going to be permitted to think more of their machinery than they think of their men. Did you never think of it?—men are cheap, and machinery is dear; many a superintendent is dismissed for overdriving a delicate machine who wouldn't be dismissed for overdriving an overtaxed man. You can discard your man and replace him; there are others ready to come into his place; but you can't without great cost discard your machine and put a new one in its place. You are less apt, therefore, to look upon your men as the essential vital foundation part of your whole business. It is time that property, as compared with humanity, should take second place, not first place. We must see to it that there is no overcrowding, that there is no bad sanitation, that there is no unnecessary spread of avoidable diseases, that the purity of food is safeguarded, that there is every precaution against accident, that women are not driven to impossible tasks, nor children permitted to spend their energy before it is fit to be spent. The hope and elasticity of the race must be preserved; men must be preserved according to their individual needs, and not according to the programme of industry merely."

#### OLD TRADE UNIONIST DEAD.

William L. Carpenter, 80 years old, who December 1, 1856, with five other men, all union printers, started the San Francisco "Morning Call," died April 1 in New York, where he was employed as a printer on the New York "American-Journal" for 27 years.

Mr. Carpenter was a pioneer Californian. He came West in the gold days by way of the Horn, according to the "Typographical Journal," which reports his death, and sought work at his trade in San Francisco. Failing in this, he took temporary employment as a drayman. Then, with five other printers, he started the "Call," which has continued publication without interruption ever since.

After the "Call" had a good start on its career, Mr. Carpenter sold out his interests and became a sergeant of police in the San Francisco department.

Nearly 30 years ago he returned to the East.

#### A GENIUS.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

A genius is characterized by an exceptional power of attention. He has a singular gift which enables him to observe keenly, thoroughly and attentively. Many things may escape his notice. He may overlook what a person of ordinary intelligence would espy. Yet when he does take note of anything, he does not do it in a casual way, but he puts into play his marvelous powers of concentration. He views, in all its aspects, what comes before him. He does not view it in a superficial or in an inaccurate way. He does not look at it short-sightedly. He scrutinizes it. He probes into it from all sides, he adheres to it steadfastly, until he has become master of it. The attention he gives it cannot be divided. Nothing can stand between his thoughts and the object upon which they are centered. You cannot distract him, because he is too wholly absorbed in his subject. You cannot direct his mind into another channel of thought, because, as a genius, he has the wonderful faculty of cogitating on one subject until his ingenuity has sifted it out. He is attentive, and that is what constitutes a genius. He is attentive, because the more he hears, the more he has on which to reflect, and the more he has on which to feed his mind. Not inclination, not feeling, not desire, not ambition, not any of these, nor other things, but adhesion of mind to one subject, is the paramount sign which is always exhibited in the life of a genius.

#### NEWS FROM ERIE.

The campaign of organization instituted by the metal trades department has had a far-reaching effect, making it possible for other trades outside of the metal industry to secure better conditions. The Electrical Workers' Union has just ratified an agreement with its employers. The union demanded eight hours and an increase in wages, but after a conference a compromise was effected, whereby the union men secured the eight-hour day with nine hours' pay and accepted same as a satisfactory settlement. A number of pattern makers were locked out by a local engine company recently, and the company is offering more money than the union scale to secure strike breakers, but without any success. The antagonism which has been so prominent in Erie, Pa., against union men has had its influence, and within a few days a Retail Clerks' Union will be launched, as will also a union of cooks and waiters. The work done in Erie by the organizers who have been there is bringing permanent results, and the benefits derived from the efforts of organized labor can be seen in every quarter of the city.

It is great wisdom not to be rash in our doings; nor to maintain too obstinately our own opinion. —Thomas a Kempis.



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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street

Telephones: Market 56, Home M 1226

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1913.

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off.—Beecher.

I heard a voice say: "You,  
Who worship, should pursue;  
The good you dream of—do.

"Arise! Perfection seek,  
Surmounting what is weak,  
Toil on from peak to peak!"  
—Florence Earle Coates.

According to figures just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics the cost of living during the latter part of 1912 was the highest in twenty-three years. The lowest year was 1896.

The seventeenth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union opened in Seattle May 12th, and was largely attended and was a most enthusiastic gathering. The reports of officers show the organization to be in a flourishing condition. President Furuseth was unable to attend because of the pressing nature of his business at Washington.

The difference between men who are real trade unionists and those who are simply members of unions for purely selfish personal reasons is plainly displayed in the position taken with regard to legislation when the labor movement and their personal interests are not in accord.

The Pacific Coast Immigration Congress has published a booklet containing a digest of the addresses delivered at the recent session of the congress held in this city. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by making application to C. W. Blanpied, Y. M. C. A.

Both Senator Perkins and Senator Works of California voted against labor and the farmers on the sundry civil appropriation. Both of these men had been urged by the Labor Council and many local unions to vote for the bill. Trade unionists and farmers should remember these votes.

Some wild-eyed, unreasonable creature who is afraid to sign his name to his articles, but writes under the nom de plume of The Observer, in the "Tri-City Labor Review," bemoans the fact that all the representatives of labor in San Francisco are not as near the border line of insanity as is he, and then launches into a discussion of the Citizens' Alliance and its methods with as much freedom as though he were not a valuable ally of that organization. It really must be great to be crazy.

## Present Immigration Undesirable

A perusal of immigration figures as issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor show the absolute necessity for the enactment of laws which will reduce the present flow to a minimum if the American standard of life is to be maintained.

Since the Civil War we have admitted to the United States about 24,000,000 of alien immigrants. Down to 1882 the largest proportion of all the immigration to this country came from Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Holland, and France, all of which was of the same basic stock as that of which the population of America is so largely made up. That immigration entered into all the industries, agricultural and otherwise, of the country, so that now it has been fully assimilated, and represents one of the strongest and best elements in American citizenship.

Nobody can say aught against the character of that immigration. Previous to 1882 we had admitted five or six millions, and probably 75 or 80 per cent of them came from the Netherlands, France, Scandinavia, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland.

The height of the wave of that immigration was reached in 1882. Since that time the proportion coming from these countries has decreased, and the number coming from Southern and Southeastern Europe has been constantly increasing.

According to the last census it appears that in the 10 years preceding 1910 there has been a decrease to the extent of 300,000 in foreign-born residents coming from Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and the Scandinavian States, while the increase of those coming from Southern and Western Europe has gone from 1,800,000 to 5,000,000, or an increase of 3,200,000 in the 10 years.

The great bulk of the immigration we are now receiving consists of Lithuanians, Magyars, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanians, Russians, Servians, Slovaks, Slavonians, Syrians, Turkish and South Italian males. They are unlike the old immigration which came in family groups looking for a home and a chance to educate their children and advance their general conditions. Everywhere this cheap labor has been coming in and crowding out the American workman.

It appears that the average annual earnings of these nationalities was \$396, yet these men have lived under such conditions that they have saved from these small earnings. In the year 1907 there was remitted to Europe by them \$141,000,000 saved from earnings of \$396 per year. That vast sum had been saved in spite of the small wages they had been paid, because they have lived in this country the life that they lived in the old country. They have lived in communities, 20 in a family, with a boarding boss; they have cut their expenses to the very lowest point; their mode of life has been far below the American standard—far below any desirable standard. Fifty-five million dollars of that vast sum went to Austria-Hungary, \$52,000,000 of it went to Italy, and \$15,000,000 of it went to Russia.

Of the immigration from these quarters 86 per cent of the men are either single or have left their families behind. Comparing them with the old immigration, we find also that only 36 per cent of the new immigration seeks naturalization, while 85 per cent, almost 86 per cent, of the men of the old immigration have sought this privilege.

The literacy test provision of the bill which President Taft vetoed would have excluded fully one-third of these immigrants, while of those from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries only 2.6 per cent would have been denied admission. The literacy test provision of the bill, therefore would have excluded only those immigrants who are undesirable because of the fact that they lower the American standard of living.

Organized labor has no objection to aliens coming to this country who will abide by American standards and not drag the American workman down to the lowest standards of the lowest parts of the world, but it does most strenuously object to permitting the landing of persons upon our shores who so live as to pauperize and degrade our workmen.

With the poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, we say:

O Liberty, white Goddess, is it well  
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast  
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,  
Lift the down-trodden, but with hand of steel  
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come  
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care  
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn  
And trampled in the dust. For so of old  
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,  
And where the temples of the Caesars stood  
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

Did you ever gaze upon the face of a man in search of a job, and try to look behind the curtain of his expression and study out what stalked there? Perhaps there is poverty, children to be fed and anxious women living on nothing but the hope that he will find work. What can be said of a civilization, in a world of plenty, that makes such things possible?

Always on the side of Labor, Henry Demarest Lloyd nobly defended the Chicago anarchists in 1886, and when warned by his friends and admirers of what would follow, said: "Do you suppose that any such consideration will stop Henry Lloyd from doing what he believes to be right?" Fearless and brave to a degree, the great American reformer thuswise summed up the cause of Labor: "In all issues the principle of but one side can be right. The workingman is often wrong, but his is always the right side."

It is the general impression that the government clerks can look forward to legislation affecting their interests at the regular session of Congress next winter. Cabinet members who have consulted with the President have been informed that they will be required to prepare and present plans for the bettering of conditions of the thousands who labor in the respective departments. Among the matters to be considered will be a retirement fund, old-age pension, and the general welfare of those who have given the best years of their lives to the government service.

It is amusing to read the declarations of the two West Virginia United States Senators that everything that took place during the strike of the coal miners in their State will bear investigation, and then read of their accusing every person who desires an inquiry into those doings of being horse thieves and robbers and everything else that is bad. If there is nothing to hide, why do they so strenuously oppose Senator Kern's resolution for an investigation? Honest people will place the proper interpretation upon the conduct of the West Virginia Senators, and that interpretation will hardly be favorable to them.

Were it not for the heartrending pictures portrayed by the so-called vice investigation of Chicago and surrounding territory, it would closely border on the burlesque. According to the testimony, as handed out by the veracious newspaper correspondents, "high society" is in a great measure responsible for the hellish conditions that lead to the downfall of women. But what?—All the investigations this side of heaven or hades can not alter the fact that morals in "high society" are so low and so loose that even the courts recognize them. Recognize them to such an extent that the people pay several thousand dollars per year for the services of a "judge," and he, in turn, permits the changing of beds nightly by those who can find sufficient money to hire a lawyer. The crusade against vice might, without a stretch of imagination, be laid right at the door of the courts of this country. Some men and women find it really easy and enjoyable to secure a divorce or a "separation" every few days, while in some States the coffee pot has not had an opportunity to become cold under one mistress, before there is another installed. And then all this hubbub about vice! Why not get right down to hard facts and nail the sign of crime right where it belongs—upon the laxity of the law and the men who are supposed to administer the law?—W. J. Rohs, in Cincinnati "Chronicle."

## Wit at Random

The Governor (sternly)—When I was your age, my boy, I was making an honest living.  
The Boy—And now look at you!—"Life."

Wife—Why, George, whatever in the world are you trying to do?

Husband—Putting this cover on my umbrella, of course.

Wife—That isn't an umbrella cover. It's my new black skirt.

"Down in Southern Illinois," said Colonel James Matlack, of the Government proof room, "they have a way of telling the truth about almost everything—even dead men. For instance, here's an obituary which I recently found in a paper published in that community:

"Died—aged 56 years 6 months and 13 days. Deceased was a mild-mannered pirate, with a mouth for whisky and an eye for booty. He came here in the night with another man's wife and joined the church at first chance. He owes us several dollars for the paper, a large meat bill, and you could hear him pray for six blocks. He died singing, 'Jesus paid it all,' and we think he is right—he never paid anything himself. He was buried in an asbestos casket and his many friends threw palm leaf fans in the grave, as he may need them. His tombstone will be a favorite resting place for hoot owls."

A young man walking through a foreign quarter of New York stopped with an amused smile in front of a small eating place, on the window of which was painted in whitewash, "Lam stew."

The proprietor, from his doorway, asked what the joke was, and the young fellow explained about the missing "b" in "lamb" and was thanked for the correction.

The next day, passing the same restaurant, he found that while the bill of fare had changed, the spelling lesson had not been forgotten. The proprietor was now offering "clamb chowder."—"Everybody's."

They were trying an Irishman charged with a petty offense when the judge asked: "Have you any one in court who will vouch for your good character?"

"Yis, your honor," quickly responded the Celt; "there's the sheriff there."

Whereupon the sheriff evinced signs of great amazement.

"Why, your honor," declared he, "I don't even know the man."

"Observe, your honor," said the Irishman triumphantly—"observe that I've lived in the country for twelve years and the sheriff doesn't know me! Ain't that a character for ye?"

A very pretty but extremely slender girl entered a street car and managed to seat herself in a narrow space between two men. Presently a portly colored mammy entered the car, and the pretty miss, thinking to humiliate the men for their lack of gallantry, arose.

"Auntie," she said, with a wave of her hand toward the place she had just vacated, "take my seat."

"Thank you, missy," replied the colored woman, smiling broadly, "but which gen'man's lap was you sittin' on?"—"Magazine of Fun."

This is a queer world. If you love flowers, you can have as many as you please. If you love music, you can hear all you please. But if you love women who combine the fragrance of flowers, the joyous life of music and the beauty of art, you can only have one copy.—"Western Laborer."

## Miscellaneous

### THOUGHT.

By R. A. Henck.

Heavy the burdens in life we bear;  
Deep are the sorrows we cannot share;  
But burdens and sorrows both ill compare  
With the weariness of thought.

The many sins which we commit,  
And baneful habits we've tried to quit,  
Condemned so strongly in Holy Writ,  
Fill us with fearful thought.

Illness with which the world is rife,  
The rumors of war and awful strife;  
The problems of earning the bread of life,  
All gender anxious thought.

The pupil in the primary school,  
Lest he be a sullen fool,  
Must measure well the teacher's rule,  
And exercise his thought.

Behold the shy and blushing bride,  
And her loved groom so full of pride;  
Conjugal bliss will soon subside,  
Without domestic thought.

Doctors and lawyers and business men,  
The pulpit, the stage—yea, all of them,  
Achieve their greatness only when  
They give themselves to thought.

The furrows which the brow adorn,  
Are signs of an impending storm;  
The faltering step, the bending form,  
All portray troubled thought.

By these our inner life you see,  
The core of our humanity;  
And here we live eternally,  
In realms of endless thought.

### BOOKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Find out what books your friends read and you'll know what manner of man or woman you have for a friend. Books are a sure indication of inner wealth or poverty of character of their readers. Books contain the wisdom—as well as the foolishness of the ages. The greatest thoughts, the deepest experiences are embalmed in books.

Grow useful from books.

Good books are real. They are cross sections of life. They tell the truth and conceal nothing. You take or leave what such a book teaches. You know, without asking, its true value. You think, act, walk, work—live with it. For the time you are of it—a part. You live over the thought that the writer lived. Though long years in his grave—again he breathes, and warmth is in his blood again. How marvelous is a book!

Grow useful from books.

Good books make sympathy a world trait. Progress is but the accumulation of book power. Books gone the world would rot away. Good books will put poetry and music into your smallest tasks.

Grow useful from books.

The world's greatest doers have been the world's greatest readers. "Read again," said Napoleon to an officer on board the ship that was taking him into exile forever, "read again" the poets; devour Ossian. Poets lift up the soul, and give to man a colossal greatness.

Grow useful from books.

Read good books regularly and systematically. Do but this and you will be surprised at your growth and influence. Learn books. Love books. Live books.

Grow useful from books.

## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Wonder If It Is True?

The following is a story printed in an evening paper: "Not only is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to busy itself in investigating the affairs of manufacturers who reduce wages or threaten to reduce wages on account of tariff reductions, but the Department of Justice is going to get into the game. Criminal prosecutions, with possible jail sentences, will be ordered in all cases where anything like a combination or conspiracy to reduce wages is disclosed, if it seems interstate trade or commerce is affected and the case can be brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Senator John Sharp Williams is authority for the statement that this policy will be followed. It is probable the information will cause even more of a commotion among manufacturers than did the declaration of Secretary Redfield that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce would investigate the books of protected industries that reduce wages. The Senator pointed out that the Sherman law had been used against laboring men for combining to secure increases in wages, and that it was only just now to turn and use it against the employers who combined to depress wages. It is understood that special agents of the Department of Justice will co-operate with agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in inquiring into the facts in instances where there is any reason to suppose a combination exists."

### Brilliant Showing.

The work on the battleship New York at the navy yard in New York, which is about three-fourths completed, is sufficiently advanced to enable an estimate as to the actual cost of that vessel. The total expenditure authorized by Congress was \$7,293,550, of which the hull work, under the bureau of construction and repair, was to cost \$4,600,000. The work has been conducted so efficiently that there probably will be a saving of about \$500,000 on the hull account. It may be possible that the remaining 25 per cent of the work to be done on the New York before completion may lessen this estimate, but there is good prospect that the vessel will cost considerably less than the estimate. It has not been formally announced where the battleship, authorized at the last session of Congress, is to be built, the law requiring that the construction be done at a government navy yard, but it is practically certain that the work will be done at the New York yard. The showing made upon the battleship New York is one which is not only interesting, but demonstrates that the building of ships by the government can be accomplished under the eight-hour day with greater efficiency and more speed than under longer hours by private yards.

### Organization Stops Cut.

At Toledo, Ohio, the Pinkerton Tobacco Company endeavored to cut the wages of its girl employees from \$1 to \$1.25 a week. The plant is a subsidiary one to the tobacco trust. Many of the girls were members of the old Tobacco Workers' Union, and immediately appealed to the representatives of the Central Labor Union for assistance. A meeting was called and all but two of the employees were present and an organization was formed. As soon as it percolated through the mind of the manager of the concern that his employees were going to stubbornly resist the cut, he consented to a conference, which resulted in a complete reversal of the wage reduction plan and the wages of the employees were restored. Another similar instance occurred in the General Electric Company. It

seems that this company also inaugurated a wage cut affecting nearly 500 girls. Several of the employees appealed to the Central Labor Union for assistance, and that body took the matter up, had literature printed and circulated among the employees with a view to promoting an organization. The management of the concern became alarmed and restored wages. This, however, had the effect of producing sufficient sentiment to pacify the employees to the point that the Central Body was unable to secure an organization. However, the Central Body is well pleased that it had sufficient influence to protect the girl employees of this concern from a wage reduction.

### U. S. Workmen Best.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the instance of the House Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a comparative statement covering seventeen industries in Great Britain and the United States. The statement shows that the manufacturing establishments in the United States have higher efficiency, and that two and a half times as many wage earners and one-sixth more power are needed in the United Kingdom than in the United States to produce a net output of equal value. Average wages in the seventeen industries are only half as high in Great Britain as in the United States, although the comparison shows that the wage cost to obtain an equal value of net output in Great Britain was 19 per cent higher.

### Campaign of Destruction.

At Salt Lake City the Master Builders' Exchange has instituted a war of extermination on the building trades. The exchange decided that wages should be reduced. Four of the crafts had secured increases during March and April, and when these men appeared on the job on May 1 they were informed that they could not go to work unless they accepted a reduced scale. The Painters, Structural Iron Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, and Brick Layers' Unions immediately quit work. In the case of the painters there were many independent firms not members of the Master Builders' Exchange that are paying the increased wage scale. A serious condition exists so far as the electrical workers are concerned, and unless an agreement is soon reached all wiremen in this vicinity will be called out. The brewers also are seeking an increase of 25 cents a day, and a compromise offer has been submitted. The general feeling in the brewing trade, however, is that the differences will be harmoniously settled.

### Labor Commissioner Quits.

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson. He has accepted a position as head of a new department of labor of the American Smelting and Refining Company. That company has in its employ approximately 20,000 men. It is reported that the company is to establish a pension and compensation system for its employees, and intends to carry on welfare work on a large scale. The innovation by the American Smelting and Refining Company can be directly attributed to the campaign inaugurated last fall by the American Federation of Labor to organize the alien workmen of the large industrial plants of the country. Dr. Neill was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1905, and was reappointed by President Taft, but failed to be confirmed because a number of Southern Senators objected to a report made by the Labor Bureau on labor conditions in the Southern cotton mills. Owing to his recognized ability President Wilson, upon assuming the presidency, reappointed Mr. Neill and he was recently confirmed by the Senate.

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### To Fight Stage Hands.

From information coming from numerous sources, it has been learned that a movement is on foot among the producers of theatrical attractions to make a fight against the organization of stage employees. It is understood that these employers are to refuse to have any conferences or deal in any manner with the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, and have decided to declare their houses in the various cities wide open. It is also asserted that a school for training stage hands has been installed in New York under the guidance of the theatrical producing managers, and that a similar place of instruction has been established in Chicago. It may be that the story is overdrawn, but it is not at all improbable that some agent of the National Manufacturers' Association is striving to secure another recruit to the union-busting aggregation, but it is not as easy to bust the unions of labor as it is to pass resolutions to bust them.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and offices of secretaries, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 20, 1913, President Matheson presiding.

Mr. M. L. Merki, piano, was admitted to membership upon the favorable report of the examining committee.

Transfers deposited: Herman Martonne, Local No. 310, New York City; C. E. Arriola, Local No. 76, Seattle, Washington.

Barbecue engagement of three hours—6 to 9 p. m.—in jurisdiction, shall be considered a banquet engagement. Price for playing same, \$5.00 per man; leader, 10 per cent.

Special price for auto show to be held in November, five hours a day, one-half intermission at each session: \$35.00 per man per week; leader, regular rate; substitutes \$3.00 for afternoon, \$4.00 for night or \$6.00 for the afternoon and night in one day. Same price to apply for theatre engagement in connection with Mechanics' Fair engagement.

Members playing engagements where projecting operators are employed are instructed to see working cards, and report at this office any irregularity of same. San Francisco Local No. 162; Oakland Local No. 169.

Mrs. Smith, wife of our old brother D. C. Smith, also the mother of Makee Smith, passed into the great beyond at Healdsburg, May 4th. Members of the music profession in general extend their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

The picnic committee is busy arranging for our annual outing at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 17th, and are offering three beautiful prizes to the members selling the most tickets. We would ask that you all get in and dig for these prizes. The tickets may be had from Mr. Giacomini, chairman of the committee. Plans are also being made for the monster parade the morning of the picnic, and it is the wish of the committee to turn out a picked band of 250 musicians, to head the automobile parade.

**DIVISION OF LABOR.**

As it is by treaty, by barter, and by purchase that we obtain from one another the greater part of those mutual good offices which we stand in need of, so it is this same trucking disposition which originally gives occasion to the division of labor. In a tribe of hunters or shepherds, a particular person makes bows and arrows, for example, with more readiness and dexterity than any other. He frequently exchanges them for cattle or for venison with his companions; and he finds at last that he can in this manner get more cattle and venison than if he himself went to the field to catch them. From a regard to his own interest, therefore, the making of bows and arrows grows to be his chief business, and he becomes a sort of armorer. Another excels in making frames and covers of their little huts or movable houses. He is accustomed to be of use in the same manner with cattle and with venison, till at last he finds it to his interest to dedicate himself entirely to this employment, and to become a sort of house-carpenter. In the same manner a third becomes a smith, or a brazier; a fourth a tanner or dresser of hides or skins, the principal part of the clothing of savages. And thus the certainty of being able to exchange all that surplus part of the produce of his own labor, which is over and above his own consumption, for such parts of other men's labor as he may have occasion for, encourages every man to apply himself to a particular occupation, and to cultivate and bring to perfection whatever talent or genius he may possess for that particular species of business.—Adam Smith.

**THE PURSUIT OF BREAD AND BUTTER.**

By Norman Duxbury.

The pursuit of bread and butter has a great influence in the lives of men and women. Human society is built upon our method of making a living; our arts and religions cling very closely to the side on which their bread is buttered, and the history of nations has followed closely and is determined by the change and improvement in the manner of producing food, etc.

Slave labor was first introduced into the Northern States of the Union, and as the working class grew more numerous, their labor became cheaper than slave labor because more efficient. Then the North began to see the iniquity of slavery, especially as the Southern slaves were unable to purchase their manufactures and so swell their profits. So they fought to abolish slavery. In the South, on the great plantations, slavery was still a paying proposition, therefore, slavery was a social institution guarded by law, taught in the schools, and preached as holy and moral from the pulpit—proved so from the Bible—and, as the States of the North and South split over this question, so did the church; and in the Methodist Church today the North and South are still distinct and separate, the Methodist Church South not recognizing the Northern Methodist Church. Here on a national scale the two methods of production—slave labor and free—determined the political organization and the religious also, and today when the common method of production is the wage system the church and state still uphold it as right and moral, although it results in more misery and degradation for humanity than slavery ever did.

Not all the men in the North were willing to abolish slavery; some men sided with the South and were called "Copperheads." These were the men who had lent money to the slave owners, and if slavery was abolished their debts would never get paid, so this economic or bread and butter reason is "the nigger in the woodpile." The Southern abolitionists were the non-slaveholding whites who were competing with slave labor, and who had everything to gain by striking the shackles from the slaves.

The thoughts men think and the sides they take are determined by their bread and butter interests. Of course they will oftentimes give other reasons. The Copperheads would sling out texts from the Bible by the yard to support their side, just as some people today protest against Socialism by saying it is against religion, etc. They will give any other reason than that they are on top of the workers and are riding them booted and spurred.

This determining influence of bread and butter gives us a clear light on history. By it we can comprehend clearly the reason of the different moves and policies of nations. They always follow the bread and butter interests of the ruling class, and politics, which is only history in the making, is governed and controlled by the same interests. You never heard of a trust magnate voting the Socialist ticket. They always support the Republican party, while the middle men, now being forced to the wall by the trusts, support the Democratic party. They both agree, however, that the worker should be exploited. They only disagree about who shall reap the harvest.

Then there are the Socialists; they say—and believe, too,—that they are working unselfishly for the great good of humanity. But even their thoughts are determined by the fact that they get mighty little butter on their bread under the present system; many do not get enough to eat; so they decide for the social ownership of all that is the foundation of the Socialist movement. Just as soon as the workers see their own interests the world is theirs. The only hope of the workers is themselves. Help can only come from the class that will benefit, so the Socialists waste

no time on the lawyers and the middle class, but direct all their energies to uniting the workers, those who, in the words of Marx, have "nothing to lose but their poverty and have a world to win."

The way mankind makes their living determines ethics, morals, and even character. Our goodness, and our badness, is largely the effect of our work and surroundings. We know that want and fear of want breed criminals, and that comfortable circumstances breed the best womanhood and manhood on earth. We look to our surroundings for our health and sickness, and we know that our system of producing bread and butter for profit is the parent of the foul things that afflict mankind, that forces young girls to the brothel, and men in the first full flush of youth to crime and disease, and old age in misery to the grave, and the Socialists can't stand it; they have done with it forever, and have set their faces towards the golden future when we shall produce our food and clothing in a normal way, and no man shall be the master of another's bread, and when the workers take over the necessary land and machinery a new morality will light up the world, a morality guarding the sacredness of life and not the sacredness of property. The things that prevent the full and free expression of human life and character will be immoral, and social institutions, the laws and religions will conform to the new standard, fulfilling their part in the grand symphony that will arise from the full orchestra of life.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

The Orpheum bill for next week speaks for itself. Its headline attraction will be Gus Edwards and his Song Revue, with Edwards himself, Lillian Boardman and a company of twenty-five who are his personally developed proteges in a young musical extravaganza, "The Fountain of Youth in Six Spouts." "Billy's Tombstones," a rollicking farce, will be presented by Edgar Atchinson-Ely and his company. General Pisano, the famous Italian sharpshooter, will exhibit his wonderful skill. Among his most remarkable stunts are shooting 25-cent pieces off his assistant's head, lighting matches on flying bullets and snuffing candles. Dave Kramer and George Morton will keep the audience laughing for fifteen minutes, which is the duration of their act. There will be new Edison Talking Moving Pictures. Next week will conclude the engagements of The Five Melody Maids and a Man, Meehan's Canines and Laddie Cliff.

If you cannot fill the wider sphere of the man with five talents, be sure you fill your own sphere with your two talents. If you have only one talent, do not be jealous of the man who has five! Do your best even with your least.—William Watson.

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PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 16, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by President Gallagher.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting were approved with the correction that Delegate Brown be recorded as voting "no" on the amendment to the motion on the communication from the Light and Power Council.

**Credentials**—Coopers No. 65—I. P. Beban, vice J. P. Kelleher. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Steam Engineers No. 64, relative to men employed by the gas company. From the Retail Butchers' Association, stating its members will not patronize the unfair firm of Frey & Co. Telegram from the Fresno Labor Council, indorsing the action of the Light and Power Council. Telegram from Congressmen Nolan, Curry and Kahn, in reference to custom guards' salaries. From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, complaining against the action of Assemblyman Edward Nolan of San Francisco as voting against the interests of organized labor. From Carpenters Union No. 1082, Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, and Musicians' Union No. 6, stating they have donated to the Dayton flood sufferers. From the Happy Day Home Committee, regarding merchandise order tags. From the Central Labor Council of Oakland, Millmen No. 422, Cigar Makers No. 228 and the Sacramento Labor Council, indorsing the action of the Light and Power Council. From the Dyeing and Cleaning Wagon Drivers' Union, indorsing resolutions relative to San Quentin. From Congressmen Raker, Kahn, Stephens, and Senator Perkins, relative to Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of locomotive boilers. From Congressman Kent and Senator Hughes, relative to the reduction in the salary of custom guards. From Wm. J. McConnell of the Immigration Service, thanking Council for courtesy tendered while in this city. From Photo Engravers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for picnic to be held at Monticello Grove, Sunday, May 25th. From Portola Festival Committee, appealing for financial assistance. From the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of \$60 for Rochester proceedings. From Home Rule in Taxation League, regarding the invitation extended to John Z. White, and thanking Council for same. From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to Eastern-made reducing valves. From Moving Picture Operators and Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, indorsing resolutions in reference to San Quentin. From Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters' Union, giving information relative to the Dayton flood sufferers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Workmen's Circle, requesting Council to purchase ten tickets. Wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers' Union. Wage scale of Water Workers No. 9840. From International President of Longshoremen's Union and City Front Federation, protesting against decision relative to the sorting of lumber on the Fair grounds. From Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County, complaining against the action of Steam Engineers of Oakland taking the places of their men on strike. From Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on the J. W. Thorpe Pie Company.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Chas. J. Williams (Bookbinders' Union), resolutions in reference to the establishment of a daily newspaper.

Referred to Hall Association—From Black-

smiths No. 168, and Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, in reference to Labor Temple bonds.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., relative to the union label, card and button for Labor Day celebrations.

Copy of telegram was presented by Delegate Vaughan, in reference to the erection of a government hospital in Honolulu by Jap labor. Moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the President of the United States and California Representatives at Washington; carried.

Communication from the Horseshoers' Union, in reference to new Labor Temple, was referred back to union for more definite information.

**Reports of Unions**—Milk Wagon Drivers—Reported the Fairmount Ranch Dairy still unfair.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

Bro. Muri reported that the Master Brewers' Association granted all the demands of the Brewery Workmen, and thanked the president and secretary of the Council for their assistance.

**Executive Committee**—On the request of Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union, committee directed the secretary to appear before the Board of Supervisors, Tuesday afternoon. Recommended that the request of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, relative to the establishment of a co-operative store, be indorsed and the Council informed as to the working of the institution. On the application for a boycott on the firm of Dannemark Bros., committee recommended that the imposition of a fine of \$5 could be very well remitted, and that Mr. Spitts' application be received for reinstatement upon the payment of \$10.45. Moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the union and the International Retail Clerks' Association, and that the request for a boycott be suspended until the decision is rendered by international. Amendment carried by a vote of 110 in favor, 32 against. Reported progress on the matter in reference to Moving Picture Houses and Musicians vs. League of the Cross Cadets. On the matter of the Light and Power Council your committee submitted two reports: The majority report recommended that this Council tender its good offices to the Light and Power Council of California dealing with settlement of this controversy. Delegate Schulberg submitted the minority report as follows: "That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as unqualifiedly indorsing the strike of the Light and Power Council workers against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, corporation. That the affiliated unions be called upon to assist in every manner in bringing the strike to a successful issue." Moved to go into executive session; lost. Moved that the time for debate be limited to one hour and a half. Amendment, that the time be limited to six hours. Amendment to amendment, that the motion and amendment be laid on the table; carried. Moved that the minority report of the committee be substituted for the majority.

At this time it was moved that Bro. Eugene E. Smith be granted the privilege of the floor; carried. The previous question was called for and carried. Moved to suspend the rules and go into executive session; carried, 140 in favor, 9 against. Amendment, that that portion of the majority report which reads, "that the good offices of the Council be tendered to the Light and Power Council" be embodied in the report of the minority; motion carried as amended. Delegate Cohn of Electrical Workers No. 6 recorded as voting no.

**Receipts**—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, \$6; Wood Carvers, \$2; Beer Drivers, \$8; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Photo Engravers, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Plasterers, \$10; Molders, \$10; Stable Em-

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Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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ployees, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$8; Pattern Makers, \$6; Barbers, \$16; Cooks, \$18; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Bakers No. 24, \$16; Bill Posters, \$2; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Glove Workers, \$2; Garment Workers, \$10; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4, \$2; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Office Employees, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$2; United Laborers, \$16; Material Teamsters, \$12; Carriage Workers, \$2; Sailors, \$20; Cleaning Wagon Drivers, \$2; Donations to flood sufferers, \$35; Label Section dues, \$11.50. Total, \$394.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; "Daily News," 25 cents; Chas. McConaughy, \$47; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; W. N. Brunt, 5000 envelopes, \$21; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$2; Theo. Johnson, 79 days assistant legislative agent, \$202.50; expenses of headquarters at Sacramento, \$92.70. Total, \$456.45.

Council adjourned at 1:30 a. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### A GREAT "DIVIDE."

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Communism is peculiarly attractive to some men. In most cases it appeals to the fellow who would like to adopt for his motto: "All yours is mine; all mine is my own."

Unquestionably there are noble features in connection with this social system. It has attracted some great minds. It has however, almost invariably been a failure when put to a practical test. Where it has succeeded it has been due to a strong moral or religious sentiment.

Some reformers who advocate communism insist that Jesus Christ endorsed their system because it is said in the Acts of the Apostles, with reference to the early church, that "neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things common." They also declare that the frequent allusion to a "common" table in the history of the early church proves that this condition existed quite generally among these Christians. As a matter of fact, in most instances the reference is clearly to the "communion" table, which has to do purely with a religious service. It is true that during the earliest days of the church a form of communism was practiced. It is forgotten by those who interpret these scripture texts as teaching that communism is incumbent upon all men, that even during this almost ideal period when it was practiced by the early Christians that the church recognized the right of private property, as was manifested in the case of Ananias. When this man tried to deceive Peter by bringing only a part of the money which he had received for his property, declaring that it was the whole amount, the apostle said to him: "While it remained, was it not your own? And after it was sold, was it not in your own power? You were not under obligation to bring this money to me," thus plainly indicating that this was purely a voluntary arrangement.

Furthermore, those who entered into it were of "one heart and one soul"; it was limited to "they that believe"—namely, the Christians.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHERS.

There has been practically no change in the strike situation of the wireless telegraphers so far as the Marconi Company is concerned and vessels are unable to secure competent operators to-day just as they were at the beginning of the strike. It is because of these conditions that the operators feel confident they will win the strike.

Funds are needed to support the men who are out and many organizations are contributing toward this end, so that there is an abundance of confidence in the ranks of the strikers.

### WOMAN IN INDUSTRY A RACIAL EVIL.

The work of woman in industrial and professional occupations, so much in evidence in modern times, is "an unmitigated evil," declares the Medical Record (New York). This is qualified by the statement that the writer, as becomes the editor of a medical journal, takes solely "the point of view of health and of the good of the race." How much doubt soever there may be from the economic standpoint about the radical changes wrought in the commercial and industrial world by the appearance of women on the field, whether as aids or rivals to their masculine predecessors, he thinks that the hygienist and eugenicist may stand here upon firm ground. He goes on:

"Considered from this aspect, the wholesale employment of women is an unmitigated evil. It goes without saying that if women refuse to bear and bring up healthy children they will not fulfill their physiological duty, and the nation must suffer. Woman's participation in industrial occupations has during the past decade effected great transformations, which have not tended to the advantage of her productive and reproductive strength. In short, industrial and professional work, to a great extent, unfit a woman for motherhood and domestic life, as is plainly shown by the unwillingness of the present generation of women to undertake the duties of motherhood and home. In addition it is distinctly against the interests of the race, mentally and physically, that a mother should engage in outside work. Infants should be breast-fed, which is impossible if the mother is working away from home; when young they should be constantly under the eye of the mother for the sake of their physical, mental, and moral health, and if this is not done they, and ultimately the race, will suffer harm. At the present time a lamentable waste of women is going on, and the matter requires immediate attention. The fact must be recognized that the role of woman has changed, that this change is not for the better—at least, not from a medical point of view—and while allowing that the old state of affairs has gone, never to return, at the same time steps should be taken to endeavor to deal with existing conditions in such a manner that the race will suffer as little as possible. A necessary movement in this direction is to find out exactly how matters stand by initiating measures for the compilation and publication of national and international statistics relating to the participation of women in industrial pursuits."

### RAILROAD TRAINMEN.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen got the eleventh biennial convention under way Monday in Scottish Rite auditorium by organization of the convention, appointment of committees and other preliminary work, and then the serious work of the representatives of 128,150 trainmen in this country and Canada began.

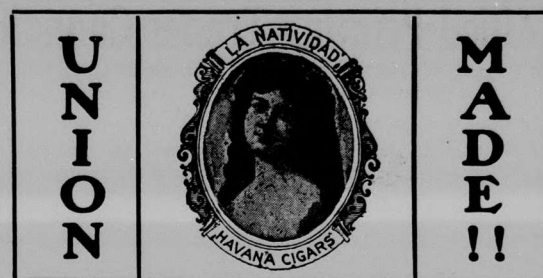
The only break in the secrecy of the sessions which has occurred or will occur, happened Monday afternoon, when addresses of welcome to the delegates were delivered by John M. Eshleman of the State Railroad Commission, representing Governor Johnson; by Mayor Rolph, Mayor Thomas Monahan of San Jose and Mayor Frank K. Mott of Oakland.

There are 850 delegates in attendance and it is expected the business to come before the convention will occupy about two weeks.

Many matters of importance will be considered by the gathering, principal among which will be amendments to the constitution and by-laws having to do with the system of benefits.

Elaborate entertainment plans have been arranged by the lodges throughout this section of the state and there will not be a dull moment during the entire two weeks.

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Assets .....	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund .....	148,850.22
Number of Depositors.....	59,144

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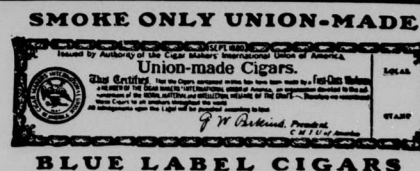
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MAY, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Boite & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunst, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935 Market
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr.	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(150)	International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(113)	Keystone Press	3684 Eighteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(25)	Latham & Svalow	243 Front
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(115)	*Myssell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClintock, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk

(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myssell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

## NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(121)	California Demokrat.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call The	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

T. Cossens has left for his old home, Bristol, England, to renew old acquaintances. Mr. Cossens will be absent from San Francisco for a period of three months or more.

M. A. Donahue, formerly a member of this union, and now in Anaconda, Mont., in a recent letter to Secretary Michelson, asked to be remembered to all of his old-time friends.

The San Francisco Labor Council forwarded a telegram to Governor Johnson, urging him to sign Assembly bills 892, 894 and 895, and Senate bill 531, dealing with the printing of transcripts and other papers in appeal cases.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union will be held next Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, at 1 o'clock. The matter of reorganization of the executive council in accordance with the plan of Seattle Union is a special order for 3 o'clock.

In complying with the requirements of international law President Lynch was notified of the status of the scale negotiations with the publishers and a few days after the last meeting he placed the matter in the hands of International Representative George E. Mitchell, where it has since remained.

Negotiations with the Franklin Printing Trades Association with reference to the job scale are again being taken up, having been considerably delayed while awaiting a reply to questions forwarded to President Lynch in February at the request of the employers, answer to which reached local headquarters in April.

Henry M. Hastings and Lonson W. Monson, both members of No. 21, are manager and editor, respectively, of "Everybody's Weekly," a local paper devoted to "news, chatter and comment of the realm of pleasure, and the authentic playbill." The periodical is now in its fifth volume and gives every evidence of prosperity.

The annual election will be held next Wednesday, May 28th. Only those members who have paid April dues and assessments will be entitled to vote. Voting will be in chapels, but chapels where less than ten members are regularly employed may vote at headquarters, where polls will be open from 12 noon till 7 p. m. Polls must be kept open in all chapels for at least two hours, but members of any chapel who may not be at their respective polling places during the time the vote is taken therein may vote at headquarters.

The Swiss Typographers' Union has, during the last year, raised its number of members from 3569 to 3737. Five hundred and fifty-seven of the printing works coming under the jurisdiction of the 25 different locals have recognized the tariff. There are 3621 organized and 536 non-organized workers engaged in these works. Most of the latter number belong to "yellow" (black-leg) society, which was founded and is supported by the employers. In this trade group 1132 power presses, 151 hand presses, 831 presses operated by foot, 342 setting machines, 48 rotary machines, 110 self-feeders, etc., 1921 members now receive regular holiday. In the year 1863 the Jews in Switzerland were granted the same rights as the Swiss themselves, Great festivities will take place in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the event. The printers of South Switzerland have entered into a new tariff agreement with the employers, whereby the 53-hour week will be reduced to 52 hours, from the year 1915. All wages to be raised by sums ranging between one-eighth and four-sevenths per week.

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**Florist**

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SAN FRANCISCO

# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 8th.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets at Custom House at call of chair.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 437 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths of trade unionists have been reported during the past week: John J. Kelleher of the plumbers, Christopher A. Shea of the stationary engineers.

The Janitors' Union has made the following nominations: For president, J. R. Matheson; vice-president, C. M. Erickson; corresponding secretary, C. A. Shuttleworth; financial secretary, J. N. Street; trustee, C. Bollier; delegate to Labor Council, C. A. Shuttleworth, J. R. Matheson and C. W. Sullivan; to Label Section, J. N. Street, C. M. Erickson; guide, H. Watson; guardian, G. Brosnan and C. Badgley. The election will be held on June 2d and 21st.

Thus far the Laundry Owners' Association has made no move toward approving or rejecting the proposed agreement with the Steam Laundry Workers' Union. The agreement is due to become effective on June 1st, and it is believed will be ratified by the employers prior to that date. At the weekly meeting of the union \$25 was donated to the striking wireless operators of the Pacific Coast, and twenty-seven candidates were initiated.

## GERMAN EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

The German Union of Employers' Federations, which numbers 50,000 members and covers 1,300,000 workpeople (employed by its members), has recently been amalgamated with a second combination of employers, called the National Centre of German Employers' Unions. The latter numbered 6,664 members who employ 1,092,789 workpeople. The new organization which is known as the Association of German Employers' Unions, has no other purpose than to oppose and fight the organizations of the workers. It numbers 56,664 members employing 2,392,789 workpeople. These figures, however, merely include the main part of the combinations recently created by the employers. According to official statistics covering the whole of the German Empire, the employers' organizations now number 132,485 members covering 4,378,275 workers of both sexes. The following table shows the numbers of workers (including members of families contributing to the general family funds) employed in the different trades, according to the industrial census of 1907, the number of workers employed by organized employers and the number of workers organized in the same trades:

Group of Trades	Workpeople Employed	Workpeople Employed by members of the Employers' Unions	Trade Unions
Mines . . . . .	903,156	469,982	208,402
Stone industries . . . . .	644,604	209,248	69,140
Metal trades, engineering . . . . .	1,694,111	796,288	627,312
Textile trades . . . . .	856,522	490,026	178,183
Leather trades . . . . .	158,413	16,034	44,274
Wood industry . . . . .	571,549	70,137	217,114
Food stuffs, tobacco . . . . .	789,615	182,355	133,811
Clothing trades . . . . .	707,143	146,729	123,546
Building trades . . . . .	1,571,154	500,924	496,836
Printing trades . . . . .	163,322	77,006	106,239

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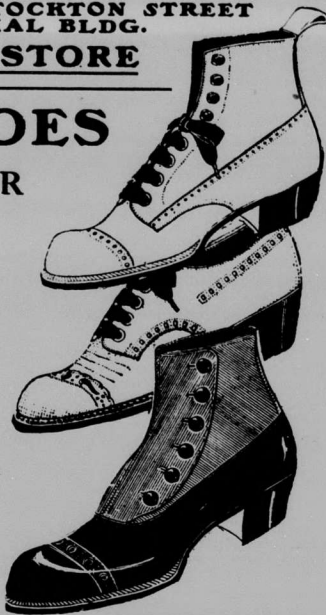
Special Offerings in the Best of Foot-wear—Sold at prices that mean a saving to you of from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

Tan Calf Button Shoes, Hi-Toe Shape, Sewed Soles—Military Heels..... \$2.50

Patent Colt Lace Shoes—Newest Styles..... \$3.00

Tan Russia and Patent Colt Oxfords—All the New Shapes and Patterns..... \$2.50 to \$4.00

Hand Welt Button and Lace Shoes—All leathers—Extra High Grade—Every Shape and Style..... \$4.00 to \$5.00



## Personal and Local

I. P. Beban has been elected and seated as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Coopers' Union to succeed J. P. Kelleher, who formerly represented the union.

James P. Griffin, State organizer for the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, has gone to Sacramento to assist in the work of organizing the retail clerks of that city.

The San Francisco local of the Socialist party has adopted resolutions calling upon President Wilson to enforce the Constitution and see that a republican form of government is maintained in West Virginia.

Edward McMerrill, of Chicago, representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, is here in the interests of the local union, which he addressed at its weekly meeting.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union calls the particular attention of union men and their families to the fact that the Fairmount Ranch Dairy is unfair to them and should not receive the patronage of union men and women.

John Kean was again elected president of the Pacific Coast Division of the Longshoremen's Union at the San Diego convention last week. President O'Connor, of the International Union, attended the convention and visited San Francisco after its close.

The Garment Workers' Union at its weekly meeting donated \$25 to the flood sufferers in Ohio, \$10 to the wireless telegraphers on strike, paid \$30 in sick benefits and initiated twelve candidates. The meeting was addressed by General Organizer Miss Margaret C. Daley.

At the weekly meeting of the Bartenders' Union, \$62 was paid in sick benefits and six candidates were obligated. The business agent reports that the union, in conjunction with the other four culinary unions, has appropriated \$250 in furtherance of the campaign to bring the 1915 international convention to San Francisco.

A campaign for better streets has been launched by representatives of the Joint Council of Teamsters and the Draymen's Association. Problems affecting street repair work will be

discussed in detail. Steps will be taken soon to co-operate with the street committee of the Board of Supervisors in furtherance of the same idea.

Iron Workers' Union No. 31 has completed arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero Street, next Monday evening, at which Will J. French, of the State Industrial Accident Board, will give an illustrated lecture on workmen's compensation and the prevention of accidents. Sister locals are invited to attend.

A jury in an Oakland court on Monday awarded to Victor J. Herrman and J. E. Herrman \$1500 against P. H. McCarthy as the result of an accident which occurred last July at Twelfth and Market Streets. Victor, who is 13 years of age, was riding a bicycle when McCarthy's automobile collided with him. He was thrown to the street and suffered a fracture of the right leg. J. E. Herrman, the father of the lad, brought suit for \$15,000 damages against McCarthy and his chauffeur, James McCann.

Anton Wahl, Theodore Lindquist, S. K. Lehman, C. A. Bantell and Edward Von Leo have been appointed a committee by Bakers' Union No. 24 to ascertain the reason for the expulsion from the international body of three locals in New York. S. K. Lehman and J. Elower were instructed to investigate the workings of the recently organized Political Refugee Defense League. The case of August Schneider, charged with being president of a dual organization of musicians in this city, was turned over to a special committee.

The Brewery Wagon Drivers' Union last Tuesday night by a unanimous vote decided to stand by its original demands for a ten-hour work day between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. The men are now working eleven hours per day. The Master Brewers' Association of California has offered to compromise by granting the demands of the men for five months in the year, the other seven months the men to work their time between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

### ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

At the regular meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, held in the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon it was determined to invoke the referendum against the alien land bill passed by the recent session of the Legislature and signed by Governor Johnson, because of the unsatisfactory provisions of the bill, particularly with reference to the leasing clause thereof.

The officers were instructed to draft the necessary petitions and proceed with arrangements for their circulation as rapidly as possible in order that the people might kill the Webb bill and adopt a more stringent law before any damage could be done to the interests of the people of this state by the inadequate provisions contained in the present bill.

The annual election of officers of the league resulted in the re-election of the present officers by acclamation, as follows: President, O. A. Tveitmoe; vice-president, E. B. Carr; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Yoell; sergeant-at-arms, John C. Williams. An executive board was elected as follows; P. H. McCarthy, Edward Anderson, Marc Anthony, R. C. Hurst, Charles F. Knight, William A. Cole, Bernard Hassler, Thomas Keogh, John O. Walsh, P. J. O'Shea, C. H. Parker, J. R. Doyle, D. Stewart, T. Trebell, R. A. Summers, M. O. Watrous, T. R. Angrove, James French, Jesse May, F. W. Judson, H. McMahon, H. Ulner, Joseph Boyce and Mrs. L. C. Walden. A finance committee of three members was appointed, as follows: F. W. Judson, Thomas Trebell and Rufus A. Summers.

### BREWERY WORKERS WIN.

It was reported at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night that an agreement had been reached in the controversy between the union and the breweries of California and all possibilities of a strike had been thereby averted.

At one time indications were that there would be a strike because of the position assumed by the employers in refusing to negotiate with the committee representing the union, but through the efforts of President Gallagher and Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council conferences were held which resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute.

As a result of the new wage scale and working agreement entered into between the California Master Brewers' Association and the various unions of the industry, the brewers and maltsters will receive an advance of \$1.50 per week, beer wagon drivers \$1 per week, extra drivers and stablemen \$1.50 per week, beer bottlers \$2.50 and \$3.25 per week.

The new agreement dates from May 15 and affects every brewery in California.

### PHOTO ENGRAVERS PICNIC.

The picnic of the Photo Engravers' Union which is to be held next Sunday, May 25th, at Monticello Grove gives promise of being an affair of unusual merit and should draw a large attendance. Tickets are 75 cents to adults, while children under 12 years of age are admitted free. Boats leave Clay street wharf at 9:30, 11:30 and 1:30 and return at 4:30 and 6 p. m. There will be gate and other prizes.

There is clearly nothing which we are so much concerned to acquire and to cultivate as the power of forming right judgments and of taking delight in good dispositions and noble actions.—Aristotle.

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